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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
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EXAMINER

ANDUJAR, LEONARDO

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2826

DATE MAILED: 08/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/820,484

Applicant(s)

KELLY, MICHAEL G.

Examiner

Leonardo Andújar

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 04/08.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-9 and 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over anticipated by White (US 5,665,655) in view of Dias et al. (US 6,812,548).

3. Regarding claim 1, White (e.g. fig. 25) shows most aspects of the instant invention including an integrated circuit system, comprising: a die 1 incorporating an integrated circuit 2 and having a topside and a bottom side, the topside supporting an electrical signal communication metallization 6 and a topside thermal dissipation metallization 9 but does not disclose that the bottom side supports a bottom side thermal dissipation metallization. Nevertheless, Dias (e.g. fig. 5) shows a die 102 including a bottom side supporting a bottom side thermal dissipation metallization layer (e.g. gold) 128. This type of embodiment facilitates the attachment of a heat spreader to the back surface of the semiconductor device since most of the thermal interfaces materials do not wet (i.e. stick to) semiconductor wafers (col. 2/lls. 1-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form a bottom side thermal dissipation metallization layer in the back surface of the die disclosed by White to facilitate the attachment of a heat spreader to the back surface of

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the semiconductor device since most of the thermal interfaces materials do not wet (i.e. stick to) semiconductors wafers as taught by Dias.

4. Regarding claim 2, White shows that the electrical signal communication metallization comprises a plurality of bonding elements.

5. Regarding claim 3, White shows that the bonding elements are in a peripheral region of the topside of the die.

6. Regarding claim 4, White shows that the topside thermal dissipation metallization is disposed in a central region of the topside of the die.

7. Regarding claim 5, White shows that the peripheral region surrounds the central region.

8. Regarding claim 6, White shows that the electrical signal communication metallization is disposed in a peripheral region of the topside of the die surrounding a central region of the topside of the die containing the topside thermal dissipation metallization.

9. Regarding claim 7, White shows that the topside thermal dissipation metallization comprises a patterned metal layer.

10. Regarding claim 8, White shows that the patterned metal layer comprises at least one through-hole 38.

11. Regarding claim 9, White shows that the patterned metal layer comprises an array of through-holes 38/39.

12. Regarding claim 15, White (e.g. fig. 25) shows most aspects of the instant invention including a method of making an integrated circuit system, comprising:

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forming on a topside of a substrate 1 multiple die regions 2 each having an electrical signal communication metallization 6 and a topside thermal dissipation metallization 9; and singulating the die regions to form respective integrated circuit dice but does not show the step of forming on a bottom side of the substrate a bottom side thermal dissipation metallization for each die region. Nevertheless, Dias (e.g. fig. 5) shows a method including the step of forming on a bottom side of the substrate 102 a bottom side thermal dissipation metallization (e.g. gold) 128 for each die region. This type of embodiment facilitates the attachment of a heat spreader to the back surface of the semiconductor device since most of the thermal interfaces materials do not wet (i.e. stick to) semiconductors wafers (col. 2/lls. 1-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the step of forming a bottom side thermal dissipation metallization layer in the back surface of each of the dies disclosed by White to facilitate the attachment of a heat spreader to the back surface of the semiconductor device since most of the thermal interfaces materials do not wet (i.e. stick to) semiconductors wafers as taught by Dias.

13. Regarding claim 16, White teaches that in each die region, the electrical signal communication metallization comprises a plurality of bonding elements disposed in a peripheral die region and the topside thermal dissipation metallization is disposed in a central die region surrounded by the peripheral die region.

14. Regarding claim 17, White teaches that each topside thermal dissipation metallization comprises a metal layer with an array of through-holes.

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15. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over anticipated by White (US 5,665,655) in view of Dias et al. (US 6,812,548) further in view of Kunikiyo (US 6,717,267).

16. Regarding claim 10, White in view of Dias shows most aspects of the instant invention except for a package comprising a top heat spreader metallurgically bonded to the topside thermal dissipation metallization of the die. Nevertheless, Kunikiyo (e.g. fig. 19) shows a top heat spreader 32 metallurgically bonded (e.g. 31) to the topside thermal dissipation metallization of the die (dummy pattern 25a). According to Kunikiyo, this type of mounting structure provides more satisfactory effect of cooling away the heat in the interlayer insulating films than conventional semiconductor devices having no dummy interconnections or dummy plugs, since metal has higher thermal conducting rate than the interlayer insulating films. This improves the circuit operation of the semiconductor device (col. 23/lis. 1-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include in White in view of Dias' invention a top heat spreader metallurgically bonded to the topside thermal dissipation metallization of the die such as dummy patterns in accordance to Kunikiyo's invention in order to improve the circuit operation since the heat can be satisfactorily removed from the interlayer insulating films.

17. Regarding claim 11, Kunikiyo shows that the integrated circuit is connected electrically to the topside heat spreader by an electrical path extending through the topside thermal dissipation metallization (grounded).

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18. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over anticipated by White (US 5,665,655) in view of Dias et al. (US 6,812,548) further in view of Kunikiyo (US 6,717,267) further in view of Wang (US 5,977,626).

19. Regarding claim 12, White in view of Dias further in view of Kunikiyo shows most aspects of the instant invention except for an electrical interface and a substrate containing a wiring interconnection between the electrical signal communication metallization and the electrical interface. Nevertheless, Wang (e.g. fig. 4) shows a package having a good efficiency of spreading heat and enhanced EM shielding that includes an electrical interface 28 and a substrate 20 containing a wiring interconnection between the electrical signal communication metallization and the electrical interface (col. 1/lls. 11-33; col. 2/lls. 10-14 & col. 3/lls. 10-12). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the package disclosed by Wang to package the device disclosed by White in view of Dias further in view Kunikiyo, which includes an electrical interface and a substrate containing a wiring interconnection between the electrical signal communication metallization and the electrical interface, because this package structure has a good efficiency of spreading heat and enhanced EM shielding as taught by Wang.

20. Regarding claim 13, Wang shows a top heat spreader 32 mounted on the substrate and forms a lid of the package covering the topside of the die.

21. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over anticipated by White (US 5,665,655) in view of Dias et al. (US 6,812,548) further in view of Kunikiyo (US 6,717,267) further in view of Khan et al. (US 6,853,070).

22. Regarding claim 14, White in view of Dias further in view of Kunikiyo shows most aspects of the instant invention including the teaching that a heat spreader can be metallurgically bonded to the back surface of a device (see Dias' fig. 6, 152) but does not disclose a structure having a second heat spreader or bottom heat spreader metallurgically bonded to the bottom side thermal dissipation metallization of the die. Nevertheless, Khan (e.g. fig. 2A) shows a bottom heat spreader 110 bonded to the bottom side thermal dissipation metallization of the die 102. According to Kahn this type of mounting structure provides an improved thermal, mechanical and electrical performance because the thermal stress is reduced due to a matched thermal coefficient (col. 1/lls. 52-67; col. 2/lls. 1-6 and col. 3/lls. 14-21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to metallurgically bond a bottom heat spreader to the bottom side thermal dissipation metallization of the die disclosed by White in view of Dias further in view of Kunikiyo to improve the thermal, mechanical and electrical performance of the package as taught by Khan.

23. Claims 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over anticipated by White (US 5,665,655) in view of Dias et al. (US 6,812,548) further in view of Kunikiyo (US 6,717,267).

24. Regarding claim 18, White in view of Dias teaches further comprising mounting each singulated die in a respective package (see Dias figs. 5 and 6) but does shows the step of mounting a singulated die comprises metallurgically bonding the top heat spreader of the package to the topside thermal dissipation metallization of the

singulated die. Nevertheless, Kunikiyo (e.g. fig. 19) shows the step of metallurgically bonding a top heat spreader of the package 32 (e.g. 31) to the topside thermal dissipation metallization of the singulated die (dummy pattern 25a). According to Kunikiyo, this type of mounting structure provides more satisfactory effect of cooling away the heat in the interlayer insulating films than conventional semiconductor devices having no dummy interconnections or dummy plugs, since metal has higher thermal conducting rate than the interlayer insulating films. This improves the circuit operation of the semiconductor device (col. 23/lls. 1-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the method disclosed by White in view of Dias the step of metallurgically bonding a top heat spreader to the topside thermal dissipation metallization of the singulated die such as dummy patterns in accordance to Kunikiyo's invention in order to improve the circuit operation since the heat can be satisfactorily removed from the interlayer insulating films.

25. Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over anticipated by White (US 5,665,655) in view of Dias et al. (US 6,812,548) further in view of Kunikiyo (US 6,717,267) further in view of Wang (US 5,977,626).

26. Regarding claim 19, White in view of Dias further in view of Kunikiyo shows most aspects of the instant invention but does not show that the package including a substrate a mounting step comprising the step of mounting the package substrate to the bottom side thermal dissipation metallization of the singulated die. Nevertheless, Wang (e.g. fig. 4) shows a method including a substrate 20 and the step of mounting the

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bottom side a singulated die 22 to the substrate. This package provides a good efficiency of spreading heat and enhanced EM shielding (col. 1/lls. 11-33; col. 2/lls. 10-14 & col. 3/lls. 10-12). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the method disclosed by Wang to package the device disclosed by White in view of Dias further in view Kunikiyo, which includes the step of mounting the bottom side a singulated die to the substrate, because this method produce a package structure having a good efficiency of spreading heat and an enhanced EM shielding as taught by Wang.


27. Regarding claim 20, White in view of Dias further in view of Kunikiyo shows most aspects of the instant invention but does not show that the top heat spreader is mounted on the substrate to form a package lid, and the step of encapsulating the die within the package with an encapsulating material. Nevertheless, Wang (e.g. fig. 4) shows top heat spreader 32 mounted on a substrate 20 forming a package lid, and the step of encapsulating the die within the package with an encapsulating material 30. This package provides a good efficiency of spreading heat and enhanced EM shielding (col. 1/lls. 11-33; col. 2/lls. 10-14 & col. 3/lls. 10-12). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the method disclosed by Wang to package the device disclosed by White in view of Dias further in view Kunikiyo, which includes the step of mounting the top heat spreader on the substrate and encapsulating the die within the package with an encapsulating material, because this method produce a package structure having a good efficiency of spreading heat and an enhanced EM shielding as taught by Wang.

Conclusion

28. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonardo Andújar whose telephone number is 571-272-1912. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon through Thu from 9:00 AM to 7:30 PM EST.

29. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan J. Flynn can be reached on 571-272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

30. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Leonardo Andujar
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2826
08/08/2005